Husqvarna VIKING

User's Guide

Freesia 415, 425

KEEPING THE WORLD SEWING

This houshold sewing machine is designed to comply with IEC/EN 60335-2-28 and UL1594

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

Read all instructions before using this household sewing machine.

DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock:

- A sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
- Always unplug before relamping. Replace bulb with same type rated 5 Watt.

WARNING - To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to persons:

- Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this sewing machine is used by or near children or infirm persons.
- Use this sewing machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
- Never operate this sewing machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the sewing machine to the nearest authorised dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
- Never operate the sewing machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the Sewing machine and foot controller free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
- Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the Sewing machine needle.
- Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
- Do not use bent needles.
- Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
- Switch the sewing machine off (“0”) when making any adjustment in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, etc.
- Always unplug the sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.
- Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
- Do not use outdoors.
- Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administrated.
- To disconnect, turn all controls to the off (“0”) position, then remove plug from outlet.
- Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
- Hold plug when rewinding into cord reel. Do not allow plug to whip when rewinding.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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8. Presser foot
9. Free arm
10. Bobbin cover
11. Base plate
12. Drop feed dial
13. Needle plate
14. Presser bar and Presser foot ankle
15. Needle clamp screw
16. Presser foot lifter
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18. Thread guide for bobbin winding
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22. Handwheel
23. Bobbin spindle, Bobbin stop
24. Infodisplay
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26. Main power switch, Connection to power supply
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28. Handle

Unpacking

1. Place the machine on the table or cabinet, remove the packaging and lift off the carrying case (model 425).
2. Remove the side parts of the packing material, the foot control and finally the protection cover.
3. The machine is delivered with an accessory bag, a main cord and a foot control cord.
4. Wipe the machine, particularly around the needle and needle plate to remove any soil before sewing.

Packing away after sewing

1. Unplug the cords from the wall socket and the machine.
2. Wind the cords around your hand and place the foot control cord in the foot control storage space and the main cord in the pocket of the carrying case/the cover. There is also space provided for the instruction book.
3. Check to ensure that all accessories are in the accessory tray. Slide it onto the machine behind the free arm.
4. Lower the presser foot.
5. Place the foot control, underside toward you, on the accessory tray at the back of the machine. Fold down the handle and replace the carrying case/the cover.

Connecting the foot control

Among the accessories you will find the foot control cord and the main cord.

1. Place the foot control on its narrow side. Fit the plug into the socket inside the foot control compartment.
2. Push it firmly to make sure it is properly connected. This operation is only necessary the very first time you are going to use the machine.
3. To correctly turn away the cord, place it into the slot, see picture.

Note: Before plugging in, check to ensure that the foot control is of "type FR2/FR4".

Connecting to the power supply

On the underside of the machine you will find information about the power supply (V) and the frequency (Hz). Check the power supply setting in the machine to ensure that this agrees with the main supply before you connect the machine.

1. Connect the foot control cord to the first socket on the bottom right side of the machine.
2. Connect the main cord to the back socket on the bottom right side of the machine.
3. When you press the power switch, both the machine and the light are switched on.

For the USA and Canada

This Sewing Machine has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way.

Accessory box

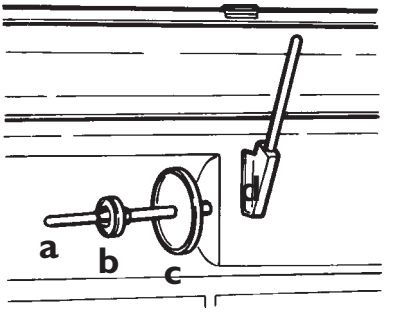
1. Open the Accessory box by placing your finger in the space on the top and lift upward.
2. In the Accessory box there is a special tray for presser feet and bobbins plus space for other accessories.
3. Store the presser feet and the bobbins in the tray from the beginning so they are always easily accessible (refer to the figure).

Extended sewing surface

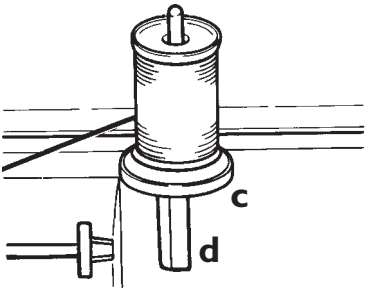
1. Keep the Accessory Tray on the machine to provide a larger flat work surface.
2. Slide the Accessory Tray to the left when you wish to remove it and use the free arm.
3. To facilitate sewing trouser legs and sleeve hems use the free arm.
4. To replace the Accessory Tray, slide it tight onto the machine.

Spool pin

The machine has spool pins suitable for all types of thread. The main spool pin (a) is horizontal - the thread reels off the stationary spool. Place the spool so that the thread reels counter-clockwise.
There are two spool holders on the spool pin. With narrow thread spools, the small holder (b) is placed in front of the thread. If you use large thread spools, the large holder (c) is placed in front of the thread.
Slide the correct size spool holder in place so the flat side is pressed firmly against the spool. No space between spool holder and spool.

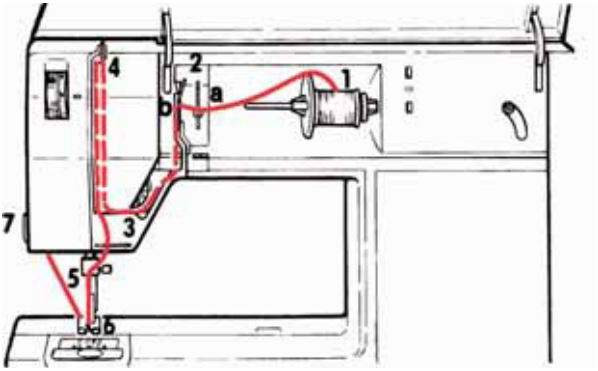


There is also a separate spool pin (d) to be attached onto the machine. The fingers on the extra spool pin fit into the two holes to the right of the fixed spool pin. Push downward to snap in place.
The large spool holder (c) is placed under the thread. This spool pin is used when winding a bobbin from a second spool of thread or for a second spool when sewing with a twin needle.

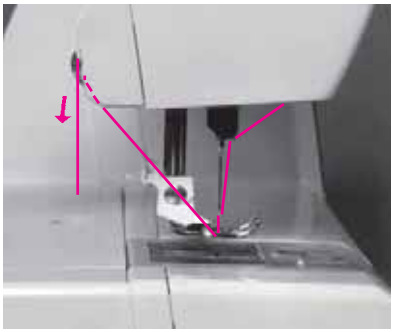


Threading the upper thread

Make sure the presser foot is raised and the needle is in the up position



1. Pull the spool pin out. Place the thread on the spool pin and the spool holder on the spool pin as described. Push the spool pin back in.
2. Bring the thread in the direction of the arrow under the thread guide (a) and over the thread guide (b).
3. Bring the thread down between the thread tension discs.
4. Continue threading by drawing the thread from the right into the slot on the take-up lever.
5. Thread last guide just above needle.
6. The needle is threaded from front to back. The white on the presser foot ankle makes it easy to see the eye of the needle.
7. Place thread under the presser foot and into the thread cutter. Pull down to cut.

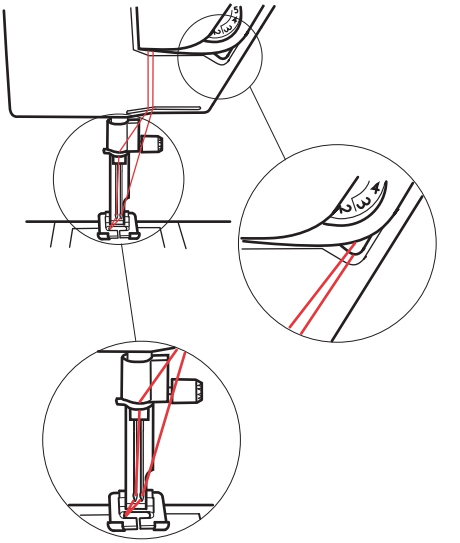


Threading for twin needle

1. Insert a twin needle.

2. Wind a bobbin with the thread you are going to use as the second upper thread

3. Thread the machine as described and check to ensure that the thread lies between the inner thread tension discs, inside the lowest thread guide. Thread left needle.

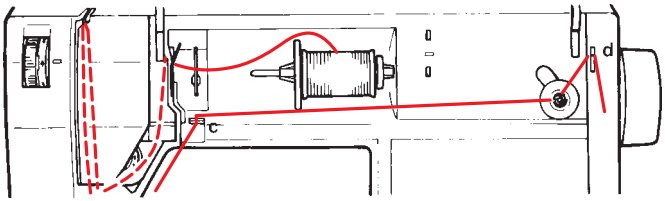


4. Attach the extra spool pin onto the machine. Place a spool holder under the thread.

5. Place the bobbin with the second thread on the spool pin.

6. Thread the machine as before but this thread should lie between the outer thread tension discs, outside the lowest thread guide. Thread right needle.

Bobbin winding with the machine threaded



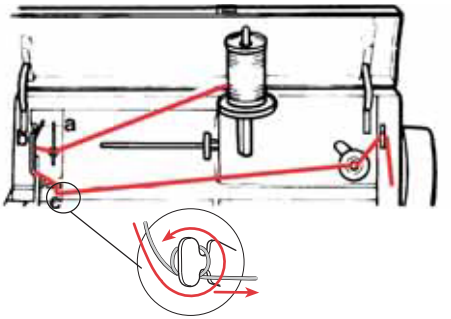
Make sure that the presser foot is up and the needle is in the highest position.

Note! Do not use a plastic presser foot when bobbin winding.

1. Place your empty bobbin with the small mark (H) outwards on the bobbin spindle on the front of the machine.
2. Pull the thread from the needle under the presser foot and to the right over the thread guide (c).
3. Start from above and wind a few turns of thread around the bobbin. Cut off the thread on the thread cutter (d).
4. Bring the bobbin spindle down. Press the foot control. When the bobbin winding is finished, the bobbin will stop automatically. Remove the bobbin, cut off the thread and bring the bobbin spindle up.

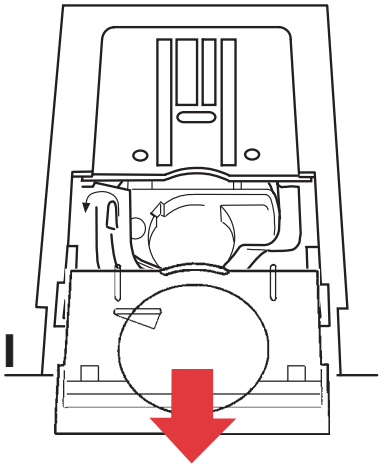
Note! We do not recommend winding clear nylon or other stretchy threads through the needle. Instead see "Bobbin winding - vertical spool pin".

Bobbin winding - vertical spool pin

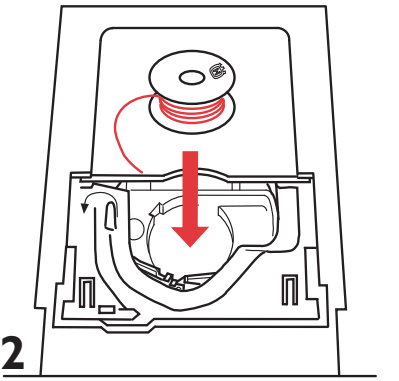


1. Place an empty bobbin with the mark (H) outwards on the bobbin spindle on the front of the machine.
2. Place the large spool holder under the thread on the spool pin.
3. Bring the thread under the thread guide (a) and over thread guide (b), then **around** thread guide (c) as illustrated.
4. From above wind a few turns of thread around the bobbin and into the cutter.
5. Bring the bobbin spindle down. Press the foot control. When the bobbin winding is finished, the bobbin will stop automatically. Remove the bobbin, cut off the thread and bring the bobbin spindle up.

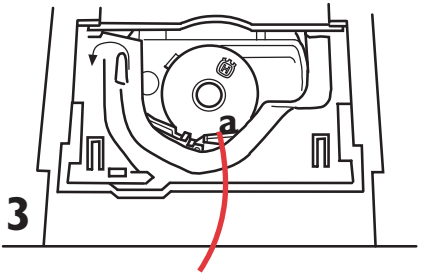
Placing the bobbin in the machine



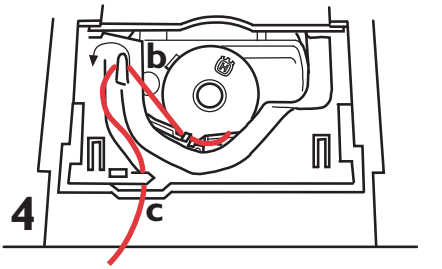
1. Open the cover by slightly pulling it towards you and take it away.



2. Place the bobbin in the bobbin case with the mark (H) facing upward and the thread to the left of the bobbin. The bobbin will then rotate counter-clockwise while drawing out the thread.



3. Hold the bobbin and draw the thread to the right passing (a).



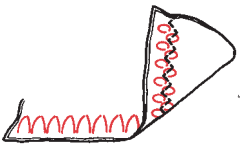
4. Hold the bobbin to keep it from turning and pull the thread to the left so that the thread clicks into the tension spring. Continue threading around (b) and to the right of the thread knife (c). Replace the cover and slide it into position. Then pull the thread to the left to cut it.

Thread tension

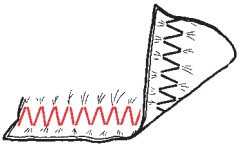
Use the recommended setting given on the Infodisplay (see pages 17, 19).
You can adjust the top thread tension by turning the dial which is numbered. The higher the number the tighter the tension. Normal thread tension is number 4.
When sewing buttonholes and decorative stitches set thread tension to number 3.
When topstitching with a coarse thread in thick fabric, increase the tension to 7-9.

Correct and incorrect thread tension

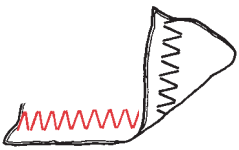
To understand the correct thread tension, sew a few sample stitches at different settings.



1



2



3

1. Begin with a tension that is too loose, i.e. set at "1". The lower thread will lie straight and the upper thread will be drawn down on the underside.

2. If you set the tension at the highest number, the opposite will occur, and the seam may pucker.

3. The correct thread tension is provided when the threads interlock in the middle of both layers of material or, in the case of decorative stitches, on the underside.

Make a few tests on a scrap piece of the material you are going to sew and check the tension.

Presser foot pressure

The presser foot pressure is adjusted with the dial on the front of the machine. Normal setting is 4. The higher the number the more pressure on the fabric. Knit and Soft fabrics should be sewn at a lower pressure setting (2).

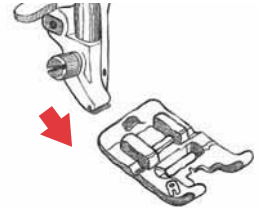
Presser foot lever

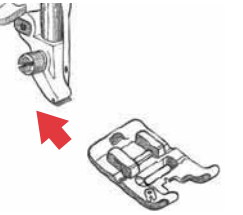
The presser foot is raised and lowered with the presser foot lever. The presser foot must be lowered when sewing.
For thick fabrics, lift the presser foot lever as far as it goes and hold it there.The lift of the presser foot is increased by several millimeters.

Changing the presser foot

1. Make sure that the needle is in the highest position. Pull the presser foot down and towards you.

2. Line up the cross pin on the foot between the spring and the presser foot ankle. Press back until the foot snaps into place.





Changing the needle

1. Loosen the screw in the needle clamp.
2. Remove the needle.
3. Push up the new needle with the flat side away from you until it will go no further.
4. Tighten the screw properly.

Always use needles of system 130/705H.

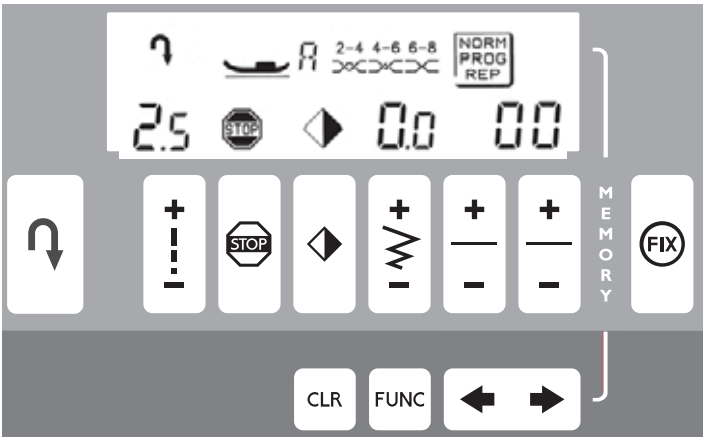
Lowering the feed teeth

The feed teeth are lowered when you turn the dial to the left to ▬ . Turn the dial to the right to ▲▲▲ if you wish to raise the feed teeth. The feed teeth will not come up until you begin to sew.

The feed teeth are lowered when sewing buttons and for free-hand work.

By lowering the feed teeth it is easier to get thick garments under the presser foot. Do not forget to raise the feed teeth before starting to sew.

Functions / Infodisplay - Model 425



Reverse

Your machine sews backwards when this button is pressed. The machine sews forward when the button is released.
The longest stitch length when reverse feeding is 3 mm.
For permanent reverse, press the button twice in quick succession before starting to sew. An arrow to the top left on the Infodisplay indicates reverse sewing. To sew forward again, press the button once more.

Stitch length

When you select a stitch, the machine will automatically set the best stitch length which will be indicated by numbers on the Infodisplay. You can change the stitch length by pressing either the (+) or (-) button. Certain stitches have a limited stitch length.

STOP

The **STOP** button is used to finish a stitch. i.e. the machine fastens the thread and stops automatically when the stitch has been completed. The symbol STOP on the display indicates that **STOP** is selected. **STOP** is cancelled when you press the button again or by selecting a new stitch.

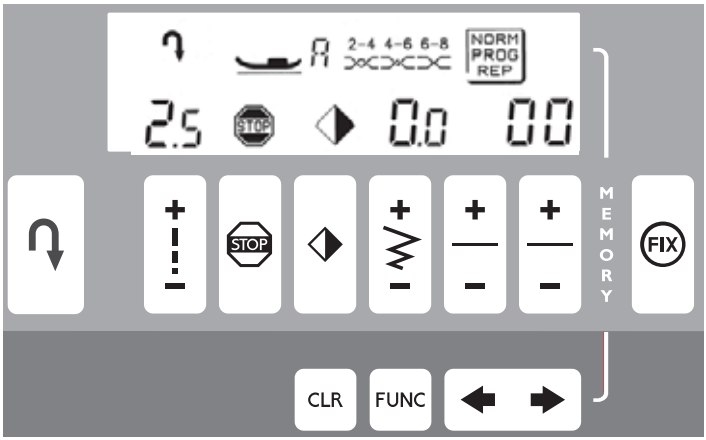
Mirror image

You can mirror a stitch by using the button ⬗, mirror image side to side
You can also mirror the width when you wish to to change the needle position from left to right. The symbol will be displayed.

Stitch width

When you select a stitch, the machine automatically sets the best stitch width which is displayed with numbers on the Infodisplay. You can change the stitch width by pressing the (+) or (-) button. The width can be adjusted between 0 and 6 mm.

Functions / Infodisplay - Model 425



Stitch selection buttons

You select a stitch from the panel by pressing the stitch selection buttons. With left button you get tens and with right button you get 1-9. The number of the selected stitch is displayed to the right of the Infodisplay.

FIX

By using the **FIX** button you can tie off a stitch at the beginning and/or at the end. The symbol STOP flashing on the display indicates that **FIX** is selected.

CLR - Deleting stitches

This button is used while in **PROG** if you wish to delete what you have programmed. See page 22.

FUNC - Selected function

When you turn on the machine, the selected function displays **NORM**. Touch the **FUNC** button to **PROG** for programming. If you touch the button again, **REP** = repeat will be displayed to sew your programmed stitches. After a third touch, **NORM** is displayed again.

Memory - position

These buttons are used to advance or return within a memory, when entering or checking stitches. See page 20. Model 425 has one memory, holding up to 30 stitches.

Recommended presser foot

The letter shows which presser foot is correct for the stitch you have selected. The corresponding letter is on the presser foot.

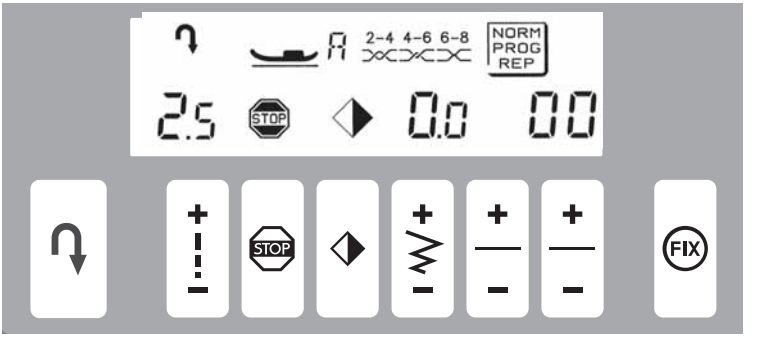
Recommended thread tension

The numbers above the symbol show the recommended setting of the thread tension for the stitch you have selected.

Buttonhole sensor foot

Model 425 has a socket for the buttonhole sensor foot, which is available as an optional accessory. See the Accessory User's Guide.

Functions / Infodisplay - Model 415



Reverse

Your machine sews backwards when this button is pressed. The machine sews forward when the button is released.
The longest stitch length when reverse feeding is 3 mm.
For permanent reverse, press the button twice in quick succession before starting to sew. An arrow to the top left on the Infodisplay indicates reverse sewing. To sew forward again, press the button once more.

Stitch length

When you select a stitch, the machine will automatically set the best stitch length which will be indicated by numbers on the Infodisplay. You can change the stitch length by pressing either the (+) or (-) button. Certain stitches have a limited stitch length.

STOP

The **STOP** button is used to finish a stitch. i.e. the machine fastens the thread and stops automatically when the stitch has been completed. The symbol STOP on the display indicates that **STOP** is selected. **STOP** is cancelled when you press the button again or by selecting a new stitch.

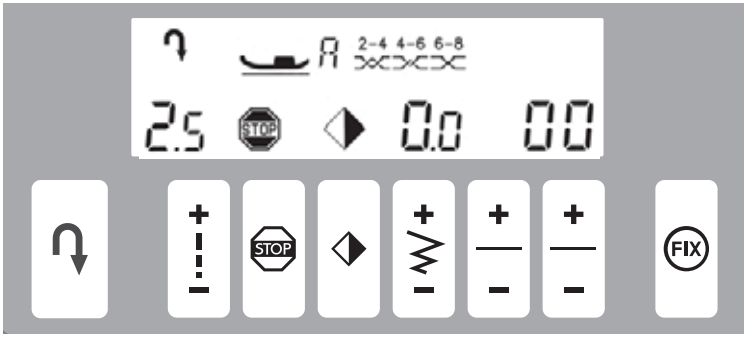
Mirror image

You can mirror a stitch by using the button ⬗, mirror image side to side
You can also mirror the width when you wish to to change the needle position from left to right. The symbol will be displayed.

Stitch width

When you select a stitch, the machine automatically sets the best stitch width which is displayed with numbers on the Infodisplay. You can change the stitch width by pressing the (+) or (-) button. The width can be adjusted between 0 and 6 mm.

Functions / Infodisplay - Model 415



Stitch selection buttons

You select a stitch from the panel by pressing the stitch selection buttons. With left button you get tens and with right button you get 1-9. The number of the selected stitch is displayed to the right of the Infodisplay.

FIX

By using the **FIX** button you can tie off a stitch at the beginning and/or at the end. The symbol STOP flashing on the display indicates that **FIX** is selected.

Recommended presser foot

The letter shows which presser foot is correct for the stitch you have selected. The corresponding letter is on the presser foot.

Recommended thread tension

The numbers above the symbol show the recommended setting of the thread tension for the stitch you have selected.

Stitch selection - Model 425

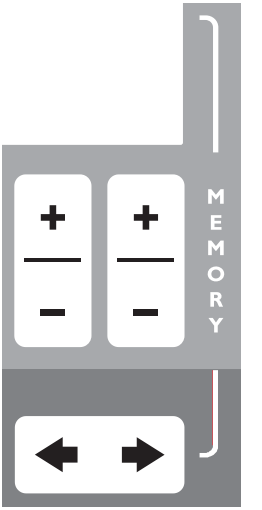
When you turn on the machine it always selects straight stitch and the number **00**. You select a stitch by pressing the stitch selection buttons. With left button you get tens and with right button you get 1-9. The number of the selected stitch is displayed to the very right.
See Stitch table, page 40-41.

Stitch selection - Model 415

When you turn on the machine it always selects straight stitch and the number **00**. You select a stitch by pressing the stitch selection buttons. With left button you get tens and with right button you get 1-9. The number of the selected stitch is displayed to the very right.
See Stitch table, page 42-43.

MEMORY - Model 425

The machine has one stitch program memory. The memory holds up to 30 stitches. You can combine any stitches you wish with the exception of stitches 26-29.
Use the buttons marked with arrows to advance or return within the memory, ➡ to the right and ⬅ to the left. These buttons are used in **PROG** position when programming and in **REP** if you wish to check what is programmed or if you wish to start sewing a few stitches into the program.

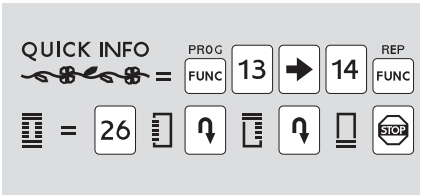


Programming - Model 425

Touch **FUNC** so that **PROG** is shown on the display. If you already have a program in the memory this will now be shown.
Touch **CLR** to empty the memory.
See page 22.

Example

Select a stitch e.g.
The stitch is now entered in the memory. Touch the button ➡ .
Select another stitch e.g. .
Touch the button ➡.
In this way you can combine different stitches according to your own taste and imagination. With the button ⬅ you can go backwards to see what you have programmed.
To sew your program, touch **FUNC** to **REP**. The machine will begin at the first programmed stitch.
Also see "Quick Info" on the machine.



Programming with stitch changes

In **PROG** position you can change stitch length and width or mirror stitches. Certain stitches, however, have a limited stitch length and/or width.

1. Select desired stitch.
2. Use the stitch length and the stitch width buttons (+) or (-) or the mirroring button ⬗ to change the setting before entering with the button ➡.

Corrections

If you wish to change a stitch in your program:

1. Touch **FUNC** to **PROG**.

2. Use the buttons marked with arrows ➡ or ⬅ until the stitch number is displayed.

3. Select the new stitch.

CLR - Deleting stitches

If you wish to delete a certain stitch within the program:

1. In the **PROG** position, use one of the buttons ⬅ ➡ until the actual stitch number is displayed.

2. Touch **CLR**. Now the stitch and everything to the right of it will be deleted.

3. If you wish to delete the whole program, touch the **FUNC** button to return to **PROG.** The machine will be positioned at the first programmed stitch.

4. Touch **CLR. CLR** deletes the program of stitches.

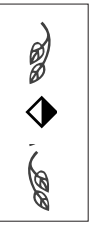
If you touch **CLR** by mistake**,** simply touch **CLR** again to bring back the balance of your program as long as you have not used another button. When the program memory is empty the stitch length and width is shown as 0.0/0.0 on the display.

Mirror images - Model 425

Mirror image side to side ⬗.

In **NORM** and **PROG** only the stitch selected is mirrored. In **REP t**he entire program is mirrored. You can also change the straight stitch needle position from left to right by mirror imaging ⬗ the width.

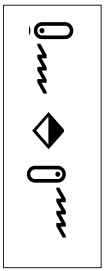
When mirror image side to side is selected, the symbol ⬗ will be shown on the Infodisplay.



Mirror images - Model 415

Mirror image side to side ⬗.

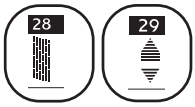
You can change the straight stitch needle position from left to right by mirror imaging ⬗ the width.
When mirror image side to side is selected the symbol ⬗ will be shown on the Infodisplay.



Darning and taper satin stitches

The darning and taper satin stitches have their own stitch memories where the number of stitches, length or width changes are stored.

1. Sew until the stitch has reached the desired length.
2. Touch the button. The machine now completes the stitch.
3. When you have the result you wish, touch **STOP.**
4. The stitch will now repeat in succession and the machine will stop automatically when the stitch is completed



Model 425
Stitches 28-29

If you wish to sew another stitch and then return to your stitch, you only select this stitch and touch **STOP.**
The repeated stitch will not be retained if you switch off the machine.
If you attempt to program these stitches in the **PROG** position (Model 425), the **stitch number** is flashing to indicate that this is not possible.

Model 415
Stitch 15

Buttonholes

The bartack buttonhole is used for medium and heavy fabrics.
Model 425: The keyhole buttonhole is for tailored garments

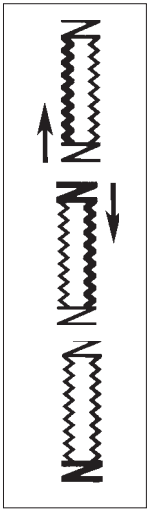
1. Select a buttonhole.
2. Use the presser foot C. Loosen the thread tension to position 2-4.
3. Mark the buttonhole location on your fabric.

When sewing stretch fabrics, use a fusible stabilizer or a cord.

The buttonhole foot has guide lines to determine buttonhole length. The middle mark on foot C gives a buttoning edge. Place the button on the presser foot against the needle which mark on the foot corresponds to the button. Sew until the first buttonhole column reaches this mark.

For better visibility, your Husqvarna Viking Sewing machine sews buttonholes away from you.

Buttonholes

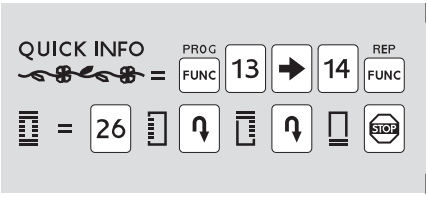


4. Place the material under the presser foot and begin at the bottom of the buttonhole.
5. Sew the left column of the buttonhole to the required length, using the markings.
6. Touch the reverse button .
7. Continue to sew the buttonhole until the other column is the same length as the first, touch the button.
8. The machine will bartack the other end, sew a few tie off stitches in the left column of the buttonhole and then stop. Sew the next buttonhole in the same manner.

There is a small finger at the back of the presser foot. For a corded buttonhole, loop your cord around the finger as illustrated. Stitch the buttonhole as described.

Always stitch a sample buttonhole on scraps of the garment fabric. If needed, adjust the stitch setting. Use the stitch width and length buttons. On heavy fabric, increase the stitch length to 0.5.

Also see "Quick info" on the machine.



Buttonhole knife

The knife is used to cut buttonholes. It is also useful for removing stitches sewn in error.

Sewing buttons

1. Mark the fabric where the button is to be located.
2. Select zigzag .
3. Lower the feed teeth, see page15.
4. Snap off the presser foot.
5. Place the material under the presser foot ankle.
6. Place the button on marking and lower the presser bar so that the presser foot ankle is between the holes of the button (see picture).
7. Hold the thread ends to one side. Check to be sure that the needle goes into the left hole of the button.
8. Touch the mirroring button ◈ to check that the needle also goes into the right hole.
9. Sew as many stitches as you consider necessary.
10. Touch **STOP**. The machine will then tie off in one of the holes and stop.
11. Touch **STOP** to cancel it. Move to the next pair of holes or the next button.

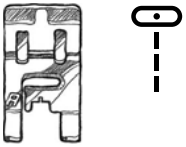
If you have a button with a different hole spacing, you can adjust this by presssing one of the stitch width buttons (+) or (-).

Button with a thread shank

Use the hin end of the clearance plate when sewing buttons on light fabrics, the thick end for heavier fabrics.

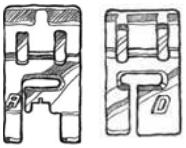
Place the plate between the button and the fabric and sew on the button. Pull the thread ends between the button and the fabric. Wind the threads a few times around the shank and tie the ends.

Straight stitch



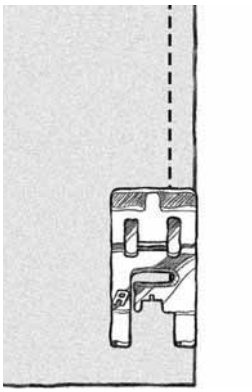
Straight stitching is used to join fabric which does not stretch and for seams which will not be subjected to great strain.
When you select straight stitch the machine will automatically set the average stitch length.
Experiment until you arrive at the exact setting for the actual work you will be doing.

25 Needle Positions



When topstitching using straight stitch and reinforced straight stitch, the needle position can be adjusted in steps. Use the stitch width button (+), 0 is the center position, width 6 is left needle position, width 6 mirror imaged ◆ is right needle position. To return to center position, use the stitch width button (-) and step back to 0. Adjust the width between 0-6 for additional positions.

To edge stitch, you should take advantage of the possibility to set the needle to the left or the right position.
To sew about 2 mm from the edge, snap on presser foot A when sewing light fabrics and presser foot D for other fabrics.
Place the fabric and sew so that the edge follows the inside right edge of the presser foot D or the first mark of the left edge of the presser foot A.
If you wish to sew about 5 mm from the edge or sew a narrow hem, use presser foot A and set the needle to the right position.



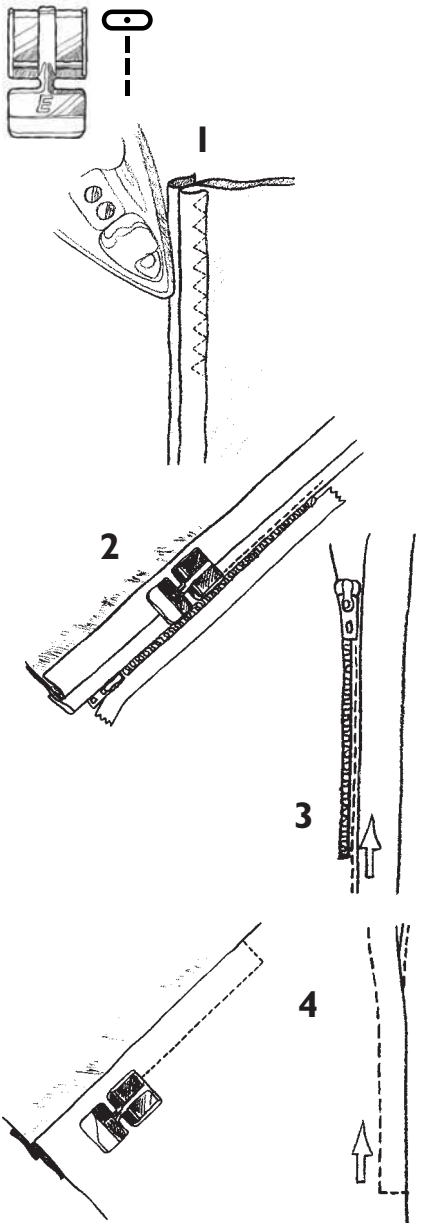
Sewing zippers

The zipper foot E can be snapped on so that it is located either to the right or to the left of the needle, making it easy to sew both sides of the zipper. To sew the other side of the zipper, reposition the zipper foot.

Lapped zipper

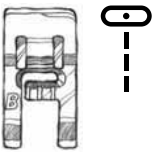
1. Sew the seam together to the bottom of the zipper placket. Baste the rest of the seam. Leave about 2 cm open at the top. Press seam open. **Set the needle to the right position.**
2. Place presser foot E to the left of the needle. From the wrong side fold the fabric to one side so both seam allowances are free. Fold and press the left allowance under approximately 0.5 cm from the basted seam.
3. Place the zipper under the folded seam allowance with the teeth as near to the fold as possible and stitch zipper to fabric close to fold. Begin sewing at the bottom of the zipper. Before reaching the zipper pull, lift the presser foot and slide the zipper pull down past the zipper foot. Lower the foot and sew to the top of the zipper.
4. Snap on the zipper foot so it is to the right of the needle. **Set the needle to the left position.** Turn the garment to the right side. It is important that the seam on the right side is sewn straight. Before you begin to sew, mark the seam line. Sew the other side of the zipper. Begin stitching across the bottom and continue upwards. Remove the basting.

If you want to sew a "gentleman's zipper", follow the instructions but insert in the other direction.

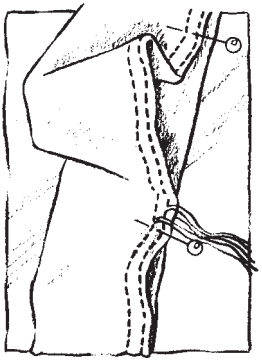


Gathering with straight stitch

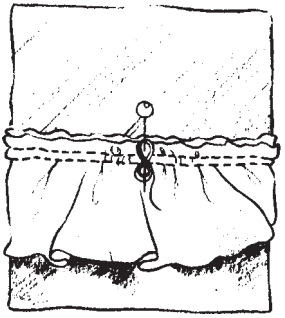
Use a slightly longer stitch than normal straight stitch, 3.5-5.0. Always sew two gathering threads next to each other.



1. Pin the gathered part to the corresponding garment section. Make sure that the marks and the seams correspond to each other, or match notches.



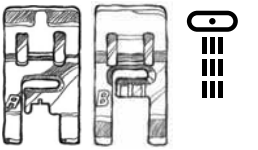
2. Pull both bobbin threads from the same direction and distribute the gathering evenly. When half the distance is gathered, wind the threads around a pin. Then gather the other half from the other direction. Distribute the gathering evenly.



3. Join the pieces with straight stitch, the gathered material facing up. Sew between the straight gathering rows. Hold the gathering with your fingers on both sides of the needle to avoid folds. Remove any gathering thread that is visible.

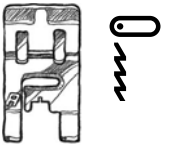
Reinforced straight stitch

The reinforced straight stitch is stronger than ordinary straight stitch, due to the fact that it is a triple and elastic stitch.
The reinforced straight stitch can be used for heavy stretch fabrics, for crotch seams which are subject to considerable strain and for topstitching in heavy fabrics.



Stretch stitch

The stretch stitch makes a pliable, stretchy seam that is suitable for sewing together pieces of light stretch fabric.
The stretch stitch is ideal for topstitching in light stretch fabrics.



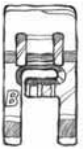
Zigzag

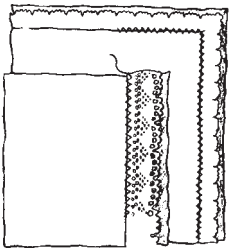
The zigzag is utilized for sewing on lace, bound edging and appliqués.
When you select the zigzag the machine will automatically set stitch length 2 and width 3.

You can change this setting by pressing either the (+) or (-) button on the width and/or length. Experiment until you reach the best setting for your actual work.

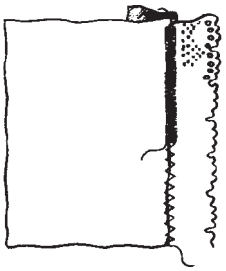
Lace edging

1. Place wrong side of lace to right side of fabric matching edges. Sew along inner edge of lace with zigzag, stitch length 1.5, stitch width 1.5.

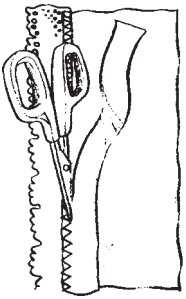




2. Press seam allowance towards fabric. Sew with satin stitch , stitch width 2.0, on the right side over the zigzag seam.

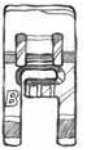


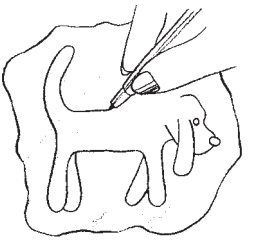
3. Cut off the seam allowance up to the stitching on the wrong side.



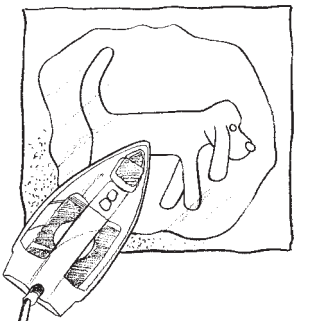
Applique

1. Draw a mirror image of your design on the paper side of the fusible web.

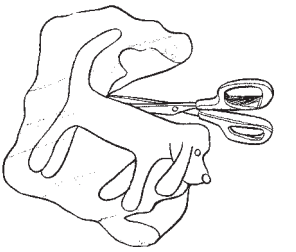




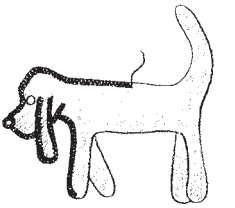
2. Iron the fusible web so that it sticks to the wrong side of the appliqué material.



3. Cut out the appliqué. Remove the paper layer from the fusible web. Fuse the appliqué to the background material. Place stabilizer under background fabric.



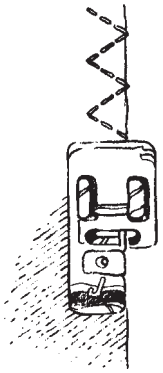
4. Satin stitch, ≣, stitch width 2.0, around the edges. Sew all design lines using the same satin stitches.



Three-step zigzag

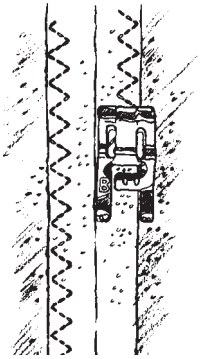
Overcasting

Three-step zigzag is suitable for overcasting most fabrics. Trim the edges of the fabric before overcasting.
Make sure that the needle sews over the edge of the fabric. Place the fabric according to the presser foot (see picture).



Sewing terry cloth

Terry cloth is a rather loosely woven fabric in which seams easily break. Sew the garment together with straight stitch. Trim the seams and press the seam allowance flat and sew the edges down against the garment on the wrong side with three-step zigzag. Even though the stitching goes right through to the ”right” side of the garment, it is nearly invisible and even the wrong side looks neat. The stitching will also be considerably stronger. Necklines and armholes are finished in a similar way.

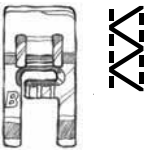


Mending and darning

Three-step zig-zag , can be utilized for mending and darning. A thread-bare spot is mended by sewing back and forth with three-step zigzag. Use the reverse button . Guide the fabric slightly to the side. If the fabric is very worn, a piece of fabric or lining may be attached to the reverse as reinforcement. Also see page 37 for programmable darning stitch.

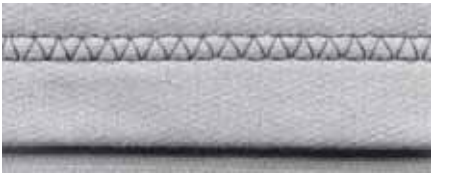
Flatlock

The flatlock , is suitable for sewing overlapped seams and decorative hems. Reduce the presser foot pressure to 2 when sewing stretch fabric.



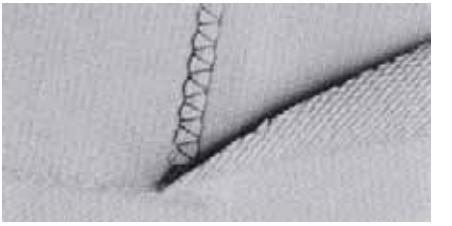
You can produce a decorative hem by folding a single hem to the wrong side and sewing the flatlock from the right side.

Trim excess hem to stitching from the wrong side.

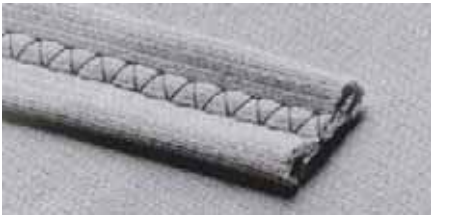


To sew an overlapped seam, lap one piece of fabric over the other piece and sew flatlock stitch over the fabric edge on the right side.

Trim from the wrong side or sew another seam from the right side.

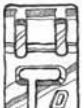


Narrow belts and bands
Fold the fabric in thirds and sew in the center. Trim excess material from underneath.



Blind hem

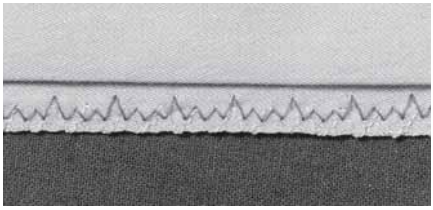
Snap on presser foot D for blind hem. .



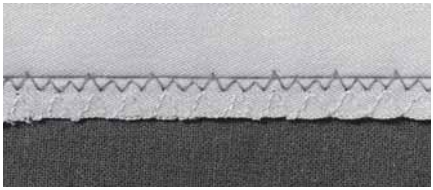
Fold the material as shown. Make sure that the fold line of the fabric rides in the groove under the right side of the presser foot.

Practice using a scrap of material and compare with the illustrations.

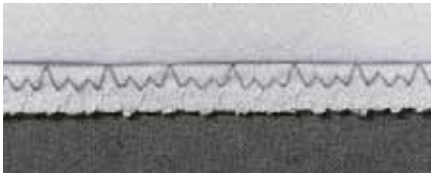
1. If the stitch does not catch the folded edge, increase the stitch width (+).



2. If the stitch catches too much of the fold, decrease the stitch width (-).

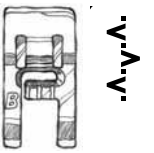


3. For an invisible hem the needle catches a single thread of the folded edge.



Bridging stitch

The bridging stitch is suitable for joining two pieces of fabric with folded edges.
Also use to join lace and ribbon.



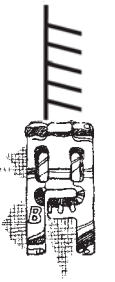
Elastic shirring

The bridging stitch is also useful for gathered elastic shirring. Use the buttonhole foot C, tighten the upper thread tension. Remember that the elastic will always be stitched double, so take this into account when calculating how much you will need. Place the shirring elastic (elastic thread) around the finger of the presser foot C. Sew from the wrong side over both lengths of the elastic following marked lines. Gather the shirring by pulling the elastic threads.

Seam and overcast

Some stitches can be used for seaming and overcasting directly on the edge where a 5 mm (1/4") seam is allowed. Place the fabric so that the inside right "toe" of the presser foot follows the edge of the fabric.

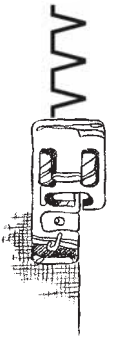
Overlock



Overlock is chiefly used for sewing heavy stretch fabric. Snap on presser foot B.

Overcast stitch, may be used to sew light and medium non-stretch fabric and light stretch fabric. Snap on presser foot J.

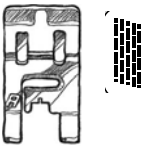
Overcast



Presser foot J is also used to overlock and overcast many different fabrics with the exception of heavy, firm fabrics. The pin on the presser foot should follow the edge of the fabric and will prevent the fabric from puckering. Stitch width 5-6 mm. When using stitch width 4.5 or lower, use presser foot A.

Darning stitch

Model 425 and Model 415

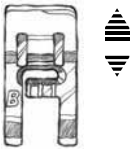


is a perfect stitch for mending and darning. Use presser foot A.

1. Sew the first row of stitches as long as you need to cover your tear or worn spot.
2. Touch the reverse button and the machine continues sewing the remaining stitches at the same length and fastens the thread.
3. Touch **STOP**. Move the fabric so that the needle is right over the last stitch. Repeat as many times as you need to cover the hole.

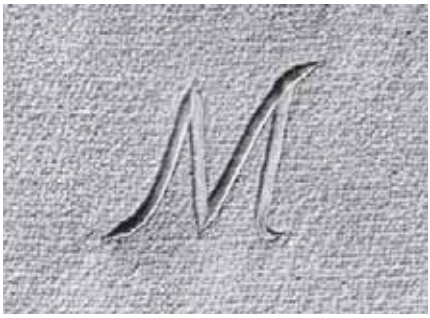
Automatic taper stitch

Model 425



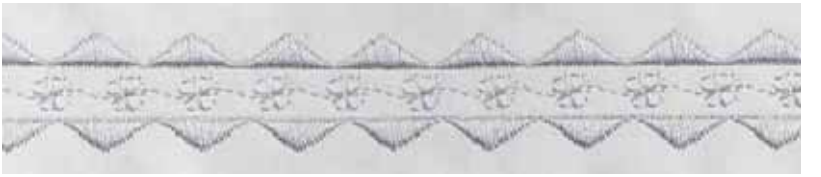
The tapered satin stitch , is a tapered zigzag which makes it suitable for sewing monograms and other embellishments. Use presser foot B.

1. Trace the monogram on the fabric and sew over the lines.
2. Select .
3. Sew until the desired length is reached.
4. Touch the reverse button to taper the end.
5. Touch **STOP** to put this tapered satin stitch in memory.

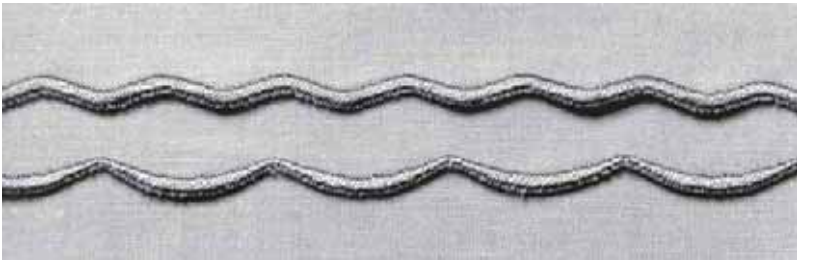


Decorative stitches

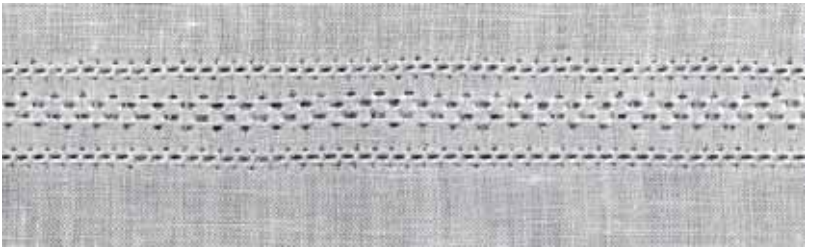
These stitches are mainly used as decorative stitches.
Examples:



These stitches are combined to create a border. Only Model 425.



An effective edging can be produced with these scallop stitches. Sew inside the edge with stabilizer underneath, then trim close to the stitching.
Lower stitch: Only Model 425.



These stitches sew entredeux and hemstitches when using a wing needle (option).

only Model 425.

Sewing hints

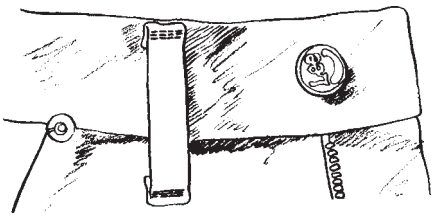
Free arm
To facilitate sewing trouser legs and sleeve hems use the free arm.

The free arm also allows you to darn socks (freemotion darning foot is an optional accessory). Consult the Accessory User's Guide.

"Jeans hem"
The clearance plate is used when sewing over thick seams.

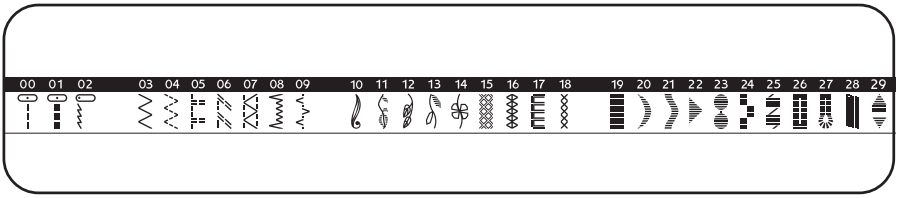
One side of the plate is thicker than the other. Use the side that suits the thickness of the seam best to level the presser foot.as you sew over the fhickness.

Sewing on belt loops
Use presser foot B and lower the feed teeth. Fold in about 1 cm on the short ends. Place the belt loop on the garment and under the presser foot. Set a wide zigzag stitch.



Sew a bartack from the outer edge to the center of the loop, move the material and sew a new bartack. Continue to sew along the entire length of the loop's short side.

Stitch table - Model 425



00 Straight stitch
see page 27
Presser foot A

For all kind of sewing in woven fabrics, 25 different needle positions with width adjustment and mirror image

01 Reinforced straight stitch
see page 30
Presser foot A

For seams which are subject to considerable strain, i.e. to reinforce and topstitch sportswear and working clothes. 25 needle positions

02 Stretch stitch
see page 30
Presser foot A

For seams in tricot and stretch farbrics

03 Zigzag
see page 30
Presser foot A

For lace edging and sewing on bands

04 Three-step zigzag
see page 33
Presser foot J, B

For overcasting, mending, sewing on patches and elastics

05 Overcast stitch
see page 36
Presser foot J

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For light stretch and non-stretch fabrics

06 Overlock
see page 36
Presser foot B

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later For medium and heavy stretch fabrics

07 Flatlock
see page 34
Presser foot B

Decorative hems and overlapped seams, belts and bands

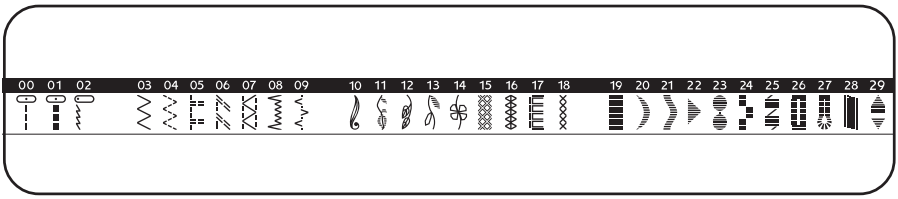
08 Elastic blind hem
see page 35
Presser foot D

Invisible hems in stretch medium and heavy fabrics

09 Bridging stitch
see page 36
Presser foot B, C

For joining two pieces of fabric with finished edges and for elastic shirring

Stitch table - Model 425



10-14 Decorative stitches
see page 38
Presser foot B

For decorating clothes, tablecloths and curtains

15-17 Hemstitches
see page 38
Presser foot B, A

For hemstitching, use a wing needle(optional)

18 Cross stitch

For sewing cross stitch borders

19 Satin stitch
see page 31, 33
Presser foot B

For appliqués, rounded edge, sewing on laces and bands

20-21 Decorative edging
see page 38
Presser foot B

For decorative edges. Sew 15 mm from the edge and trim close to the stitching

22-25 Decorative stitches
see page 38
Presser foot B

For decorating clothes, tablecloths and curtains

26 Bartack Buttonhole
see page 24-25
Presser foot C

Suitable in medium and heavy fabrics
Use stabilizer under light fabrics

27 Keyhole buttonhole
see page 24-25
Presser foot C

For tailored garments suitable in compact woollen cloth

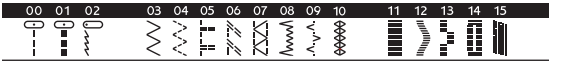
28 Darning stitch
see page 37
Presser foot A

Darn and mend work clothes, jeans, tablecloths and linen towels

29 Tapered satin stitch
see page 37
Presser foot B

Automatic tapering for sewing monograms and other decorations

Stitch table - Model 415



00 Straight stitch
see page 27
Presser foot A

For all kind of sewing in woven fabrics, 25 different needle positions with width adjustment and mirror image

01 Reinforced straight stitch
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For seams which are subject to considerable strain, i.e. to reinforce and topstitch sportswear and working clothes. 25 needle positions

02 Stretch stitch
see page 30
Presser foot A

For seams in tricot and stretch farbrics

03 Zigzag
see page 30
Presser foot A

For lace edging and sewing on bands

04 Three-step zigzag
see page 33
Presser foot J, B

For overcasting, mending, sewing on patches and elastics

05 Overcast stitch
see page 36
Presser foot J

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For light stretch and non-stretch fabrics

06 Overlock
see page 36
Presser foot B

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later For medium and heavy stretch fabrics

07 Flatlock
see page 34
Presser foot B

Decorative hems and overlapped seams, belts and bands

08 Elastic blind hem
see page 35
Presser foot D

Invisible hems in stretch medium and heavy fabrics

Stitch table - Model 415

09 Bridging stitch
see page 36
Presser foot B, C

For joining two pieces of fabric with finished edges and for elastic shirring

10 Hemstitch
see page 38
Presser foot B, A

For hemstitching, use a wing needle (optional)

11 Satin stitch
see page 31, 33
Presser foot B

For appliqués, rounded edge, sewing on laces and bands

12 Decorative edging
see page 38
Presser foot B

For decorative edges. Sew 15 mm from the edge and trim close to the stitching

13 Decorative stitch
see page 38
Presser foot B

For decorative stitching

14 Bartack Buttonhole
see page 24-25
Presser foot C

Suitable in medium and heavy fabrics
Use stabilizer under light fabrics

15 Darning stitch
see page 37
Presser foot A

Darn and mend work clothes, jeans, tablecloths and linen towels

Maintenance

Changing the light bulb

The light bulb is placed to the left, above the needle. Place the rubber sheath found in the accessory box with its deep hole around the bulb. Do not turn the bulb, just pull it down to remove the bulb.

When inserting, place the rubber sheath with its shallow hole around the new bulb, insert the bulb by pushing it up.
Use light bulb designed as indicated on the front of the machine.

Care of the machine

To keep your sewing machine operating satisfactorily, it requires regular cleaning. No lubrication (oiling) is needed.

Maintenance

Removing the stitch plate
Remove the presser foot and the bobbin cover. Lower the feed teeth (see page 15). Place the stitch plate opener on the brush. There is a recess at the rear of the stitch plate. Insert the stitch plate opener into the recess and pull the brush toward you to pop the stitch plate off..

Cleaning
When necessary, the feed teeth and the bottom of the bobbin area must be cleaned with the brush, which you will find with the accessories.

Replacing the stitch plate
Replace the stitch plate about 5 mm in front of the rear edge and push it backward. Replace the bobbin cover. Raise the feed teeth.

Trouble Shooting

Checking the needle

Always start with a new needle as soon as you discover that a stitch is not what you expected. Test sew on a scrap of the fabric you are sewing. Check that you have chosen the correct needle and see that it is correctly inserted. See page 15.

Unattractive stitches

The thread tension is not correct. See page13. Make sure that the thread is not catching. Certain thread spools are unsuitable for spooling from the horizontal spool pin. Try instead with the vertical spool pin.
The machine may be incorrectly threaded. Be sure to place spool holders correctly. For correct threading, see page 9.
Wrong bobbin thread. It should be of the same thickness as the upper thread.

The needle breaks

The needle can strike against stitch plate and break. Change the needle. See page 15. Do not pull fabric as you sew, let the machine feed.

The upper thread breaks

Check the thread spool to see that it has not caught in any way. The needle eye may have sharp edges which cut the thread. If so, change the needle. See page 15.
The upper thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 9. The upper thread may have too much tension. Refer to page 13.
The hole in the stitch plate may be chipped and have sharp edges. We recommend that you replace it.

The bobbin thread breaks

The bobbin thread may be incorrectly threaded. See page 12.
The stitch plate hole is damaged. See "Upper thread breaks".

Irregular thread tension

This may be due to poor quality thread. When sewing with cotton thread, increase the thread tension.

The bobbin thread breaks

The bobbin thread may be incorrectly threaded. See page 12.
The stitch plate hole is damaged. See "Upper thread breaks".

Irregular thread tension

This may be due to poor quality thread. When sewing with cotton thread, increase the thread tension.

The machine does not feed the fabric

The stitch length is too short. Increase stitch length.
The feed teeth may be lowered. Raise them by turning the dial to ▲▲▲. See page 15.
The feed teeth are full of dust and dirt. Clean with the brush. See page 45.

The stitch is too loose - fabric layers not held together

The thread tension is far too loose. Page 13 shows how to adjust the thread tension.

Trouble Shooting (continued)

Incorrect stitch

If the machine does not sew the stitch indicated by the display, it is possible that the electronics have been disturbed in some way, perhaps by a short power cut or electrical disturbance. Shut off the main switch, wait a few seconds and try again. If the fault remains, contact your dealer.

Machine runs sluggishly

Dirt or lint has built up under the stitch plate. Remove the plate and brush clean between the feed teeth and in the bottom area. See page 45.

Main motor does not work

The electronic overload protector may have switched off. Shut off the main switch, wait about a minute. Then turn on the machine.

Expert assistance

Have your machine "tuned up" regularly by your dealer. If you have followed the preceding points and still do not get satisfactory results, you should contact the dealer where you bought the machine. When the machine is being checked, it is a great help if it can be test sewn under conditions that are similar to when you used it.
Remember to take a sewing sample along with you, preferably the fabric and the thread you intend to use.
A sewing sample will often give much better information than words.

Non-original Parts and Accessories

The warranty does not cover any defect or damage caused by use of non-original accessories or parts.

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HusqvarnaViking reserves the right to change the machine equipment and the assortment of accessories without prior notice, or make modifications to the performance or design. Such modifications, however, will always be to the benefit of the user and the product.

World Firsts From Husqvarna Viking

Husqvarna Viking, the world leader in home sewing, continues to add to its list of firsts to ensure your sewing is as fast, fun, and easy as it can be.

1953	First floating jam-proof hook
1961	First color-coded stitch selection
1965	First snap-on presser foot system
1971	First to eliminate the need for oiling
1980	First programmable lettering – A writing sewing machine First programmable stitching
1981	First with dual lights
1982	First Sewing Advisor® – A thinking sewing machine
1983	First thinking and writing sewing machine
1989	First LCD Infodisplay® – A built-in instruction book First LCD Programdisplay® – See before you sew First truly automatic self-adjusting tension
1994	First embroidery software for home computers
1998	First Sensor Foot Lift First Sensor Foot Pressure First Selective Thread Cutters First Color Touch Screen First Built-in Disk Drive

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